

A large supply of coal constantly on hand  
at the Wharf.

Coal Wharf,

North Brisbane,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

25th July, 1851.

Mr. W. J. Connolly, son of Mr. William Connolly, the first agent of the Hunter River Company, in Brisbane, says that his father induced John Williams to search for coal, and that his first shaft was put down at Fairfield.

John Williams' first wife, Sarah Williams, died on 7th April, 1849, aged 52 years, "after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, much beloved by all who knew her." These words can still be read on her tombstone at Milton. John Williams died on 18th September, 1872, aged 75 years. He was buried at Milton beside his wife. His tombstone was erected by his second wife Mary Williams. On it are the lines following:—

And am I born to die  
To lay this body down?  
And must my trembling spirit fly  
Into a world unknown?

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### NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

#### ERNEST ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, PAGE 33.

Canon Jones states that Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple was not interred where his tombstone now stands. His grave was some distance from the present church at Milton.

#### MADAME JACQUES BLUMENTHAL, PAGE 34.

Canon Jones also states that Mr. Robert Gore's eldest daughter did not precede her parents to Sydney. She had not been at Yandilla, but had been left in Sydney with her grandmother, Mrs. Baldock. She was subsequently taken to England where she married the well-known musical composer, Jacques Blumenthal, and is understood to be still alive.

#### THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES AT NUNDAH, PAGE 64.

Twelve German Missionaries, of whom eight were married, left Germany in July, 1837, *via* Hamburg to Leith, thence to Edinburgh, and by Canal boat drawn by two horses to Glasgow, thence to Greenock by steamer. There they met Dr. Lang, and arrangements were made for their sailing in the *Minerva*. One of them, Franz Joseph August Rode, and his wife stayed with Mrs. Mackay, mother of Mrs. Lang, at Greenock.

The *Minerva* sailed from Greenock on 13th August, 1837, and arrived in Sydney on 23rd January, 1838, with 235 immigrants. Typhus fever having broken out they were placed in quarantine for some time. Eventually they left Sydney for Moreton Bay in the schooner *Isabella* on 20th March. The other passengers were finally released on 16th April. Their destination was originally Port Philip, but it was altered to Moreton Bay.

They took with them letters to Capt. Cotton, the Commandant at Brisbane. He received them kindly, and they started their mission station, Zion's Hill, about six miles from Brisbane, on the bank of a creek afterwards known as Kedron Brook.

After four years, the support accorded to the mission by the Presbyterians was withdrawn and the missionaries took to farming for a living.

Rode became a pioneer settler at German station. He took the first white people to Sandgate—Robert Cribb, Richardson, the first manager of the Bank of N.S.W., Loudon, and James Gibbon. He was a member of the first Nundah Divisional Board.

In 1887, of the twelve original missionaries, five were living in Queensland and one in South Australia.

The allegations of Mr. Wm. Coote and Dr. Lang against Governor Gipps of harshly treating persons (the Moravian Missionaries), who were likely to have a great and immediate influence for good, do not appear to be justified.

Through the courtesy of the officials in the Lands Department, it has been possible to inspect some early maps of the country between "Brisbane Town" and the mouth of the River, showing the old "German Station." A map, dated 1839, shows the missionaries to have been established on a square block of land, 640 acres in area, on and to the north of the Kedron Brook. The "station" was surveyed by Dixon in January, 1840, while Warner surveyed the neighbouring Eagle Farm. Comments inscribed on the various plans do not bear out Coote and Lang's strictures, but rather suggest that the land was well thought of, and it certainly was neither so "moderate" in extent nor so distant from the "settlement" as Coote states (p. 27), so that whatever trials the nature of their holding may have imposed upon the missionaries were not due to the malice or carelessness of those in authority at Brisbane or Sydney.

It is more than doubtful whether Governor Gipps was callously disregarding the moral interests of Brisbane when he suggested to the pastors of Nundah, that they should move further afield. The original experiment was bound to fail. The settlers were foreigners, and spoke a foreign language, so that they were not likely to exert great influence upon the white inhabitants of the district which was then about to be opened up. There were, on the other hand, many more blackfellows near Gympie, for example, to the neighbourhood of which Pastor Eypert seems to have gone after Sir George Gipps' visit in 1842. The missionaries seem to have had no legal title to any of the land assigned to them by the Governor, nor was any grant made to the parent body or to a church. The lay brethren apparently continued to cultivate portions of the German Station, until they were able to buy allotments. The district evidently possessed solid attractions for them, *e.g.* in 1852, Augustus Rode, of "Zion's Hill," bought 33 acres (Toombul, Subdivision 6, allotment 1, portion 1, northwards from Kedron Brook), for £33. Governor Gipps was right in his opinion (Coote, p. 41), that the Nundah properties would soon have a suburban character, for within two years Rode sold portions of four or five acres each to Messrs. Haussmann, Gericke, Zillman, Franz, Hartenstein, and Gerler. The lay brethren and their descendants clung to the district tenaciously. In 1863, a number of other purchases were made there, *e.g.* by Messrs. Kubler and Wildermuth, Zillman and Wagner, all described as "of German Station."

CAPTAIN VIGORS, P.P. 82 AND 93.

Philip Doyne Vigors, was the youngest son of the Revd. Thomas Mercer Vigors, of Burgage, County Carlow, and Rector of Powerstown, County Kilkenny. He was born on 23rd December, 1825, and entered the army as an ensign in H.M.'s 11th Foot, now the 1st Battalion the Devonshire Regiment. On 9th October, 1846, he accompanied the Regiment to Australia. After the 11th went home he was on the staff in Ireland, 1862-3. He subsequently commanded H.M.'s 19th Foot, and retired on full pay as a Colonel on 12th January, 1881 (Hart's Army List, 1891, p. 619). He died on 30th December, 1903. (Burke, Landed Gentry of Ireland. Vigors of Burgage). He was known in Ipswich as "Paddy" Vigors.

WILLIAM ANTHONY BROWN, P. 88.

This is the correct spelling of Mr. W. A. Brown's name. By a strange fatality his son, the Hon. W. Villiers

Brown, M.L.C., died as the result of an accident, February, 1915, as did his grandson, Mr. Seymour Villiers Brown, 20th February, 1917.

GEORGE STEWART, H.M.S. BOUNTY.

In Capt. Mackay's paper, "Echoes from the Great Barrier Reef," read before the Society on 2nd September, 1915, an abstract of which appears at page 94, it was stated that Mr. George Stewart, Midshipman in H.M.S. *Bounty*, at the time of the historic mutiny, and the hero of Byron's "The Island," who was lost in H.M.S. *Pandora*, at Pandora Passage, ten miles north of Raine Island, on 29th August, 1791, was the son of a clergyman in the Orkneys.

Mr. A. Francis Steuart, of Edinburgh, a recognised authority on Stewart family history, states that George Stewart was a son of Alexander Stewart, of Massaber, in Orkney, and was born in 1766. Mr. A. Francis Steuart has George Stewart's sword in his possession.

DR. TATE, PAGE 184.

Dr. Tate was the Naturalist and Botanist of the Northern Expedition under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Hann, which discovered and named the Palmer River after Sir Arthur Palmer, then Chief Secretary of Queensland, and the Tate River after Dr. Tate, and the Walsh River after Mr. W. H. Walsh, Minister for Public Works, of Gold Creek. Dr. Tate was almost certainly the first to observe the bones of the Boongarry or Tree Kangaroo, which was only made known to science in 1884. (See Proc. Zool. Soc., 1884, p. 387). He is at present living at Peak Vale, Clermont. The Andrews Range discovered by the same expedition, was named after the Andrews who perished in the wreck of the *Maria*. See Hann's Report and Diary, Q'd Votes and Proceedings, 1873, pp. 1031-1070.

MORETON BAY, PAGE 129.

Two typographical errors in the note on the name of Moreton Bay, add to the confusion already existing. Lines 3 and 4 should read "The erroneous spelling of Hawkesworth, namely Moreton, is now universally accepted." For an account of Hawkesworth, see D.N.B. For portrait see Maiden, "Sir Joseph Banks" (Sydney, 1909), page 32.